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Bearsden

A Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall

David J Breeze

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Chapter 9

GLASS

JENNIFER PRICE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

During the excavations 141 pieces of Roman glass were recorded, of which 137 come from vessels (9.2.1–55), three from window panes (9.2.56–58) while one is a bead (9.2.59). The vessel fragments are either free-blown or blown into body and base moulds, and apart from two colourless vessels (9.2.1–2) and the dark coloured, appearing black, bead (9.2.59), the glass is bluish green or pale greenish in colour.

The vessel fragments were recovered from many parts of the site (illus 21.29). The greatest concentrations of finds came from the bath-house and the annexe (9.2.7–9; 11; 13–14; 18; 19; 23; 31; 34–41), and from the two barrack-blocks in the fort, building 3 (9.2.2; 5; 27; 32–33; 48–50) and building 7 (9.2.1; 4; 6; 17; 21; 24; 26). Smaller groups were found in the northern granary (9.2.29; 30; 51), and in the areas between buildings 6 and 7 (9.2.20; 43; 44) and buildings 7 and 8 (9.2.22; 42; 53; 55), while one or two pieces came from buildings 1 (9.2.52), 2 (9.2.15), 6 (9.2.28), 13 (9.2.3) and 16 (9.2.16), the intervallum roads west of the northern granary (9.2.54) and east of building 6 (9.2.10) , the inner west ditch (9.2.12) and the areas to the west (9.2.33; 45) and east (9.2.46–47) of the fort. No glass was recorded in buildings 10, 11 and 15, thought to be the headquarters building, or in building 12, which may have been a workshop or store building. The window glass fragments were found in a pit south of the cold room in the bath-house, the intervallum road to the east of building 12 and building 3 (9.2.56–58) and the glass bead (9.2.59) came from topsoil in an area to the bottom of the slope south of the fort.

The very fragmentary state of the glass finds suggests that broken glass was systematically collected for recycling while the fort was occupied. Most vessels are represented by a single fragment or a group of joining fragments from one context, apart from three (9.2.7, 11; 33) which have joining fragments from two or more contexts. The majority of the finds are body fragments, generally the thinner parts of the vessels, whereas the heavier parts, such as the rims, necks, handles and bases are either absent or scarce and appear to have been deliberately targeted for collection. Only one vessel, a rectangular bottle (9.2.7), has survived in pieces large enough for the body and base to be reconstructed. This was presumably complete until close to the end of the life of the fort, but it also appears to have been partially collected for recycling as it lacks the rim, neck and handles. This bottle and many other fragments (eg 9.2.5; 7–9; 11; 14; 16; 18; 21; 30–2; 37; 40; 47; 49; 51–5) from different areas of the fort and annexe have melted or distorted surfaces or are heavily cracked and fractured as a result of intense heat, perhaps when the buildings were burned during the destruction and abandonment of the fort.

There is no information about where the collected glass was recycled. No evidence for any kind of glass working has been recorded at Bearsden, and at present the only evidence for vessel production on the Antonine frontier is at Camelon (Price 2002: 90, and Price in Maxfield forthcoming). It is possible that such material was transported to workshops in legionary fortresses or to urban centres further south in the province.

The range of vessel forms at Bearsden is very limited. Glass drinking vessels and other tablewares (9.2.1–4) are represented by seven fragments from four vessels (5.1% of the total) and the remaining 130 vessel fragments (94.9% of the total) come from containers, all prismatic vessels and almost certainly bottles (nos 6–55), except for one probable flask (9.2.5).

The overwhelming dominance of containers (95% of the surviving fragments) raises questions about the functions of glass vessels on the Antonine frontier. Nothing is known about official supplies of glass tablewares to military units and it is possible that these were personal possessions whereas the glass bottles must have arrived as the containers for foodstuffs and other commodities reaching the fort, whether these were officially issued to the unit in garrison or acquired by individual soldiers.

The patterns of use of glass tablewares at military sites on the northern frontier in Britain changes markedly between the late first and the mid-second century. Bottle fragments always account for a large percentage of the glass on these military sites, but forts with Flavian occupation in Scotland have generally produced a range of glass tablewares as well as containers. For example, a selection of the cups, bowls, jars and jugs found elsewhere in Britain occur in forts such as Newstead (Curle 1911: 271–3), Inchtuthil (Price 1985), Strageath (Price 1989), Elginhaugh (Price & Worrell 2007) and Camelon (Price in Maxfield forthcoming). By contrast, glass tablewares are sparsely represented in the military sites in Scotland occupied in the Antonine period, although a wide range of forms were in circulation in the military urban and rural settlements elsewhere in Britain. The lack of variety at Bearsden is mirrored

in assemblages from other Antonine forts in Scotland, such as Strageath and Camelon, Old Kilpatrick (Miller 1928, 50), Balmuildy (Miller 1922, 95–6), Bar Hill (Keppie 1975, 118–20), Rough Castle (Charlesworth 1980), Cramond (Maxwell 1974, 197–9; Price 2003), Inveravon (Dunwell & Ralston 1995, 562) and Inveresk (Allen 2004).

The reasons for this striking reduction in the personal use of glass by frontier units are unclear. The glass itself may have become more costly or difficult to obtain, or changes in origin or status in the units in garrison may have introduced personnel with little interest in using glass, perhaps preferring drinking vessels and other tablewares in another material. The report on the coarse pottery (section 7.2) mentions some beakers among the forms present at Bearsden, and vessels in wood or horn might also have been available.

The tablewares

Two colourless tableware vessels were found. 9.2.1 is part of the upper body of a convex cup or beaker with two bands of horizontal wheel-cut lines. When complete, the vessel would have had a small curved rim with a cracked off and ground edge, and a concave or more complex base. It belongs to a group of colourless drinking vessels with similar rims and wheel-cutting and various body and base forms found in Britain in the second and third quarters of the second century (see Price & Cottam 1998: 91–2, 94–7). They are known in the northern frontier region, though not in large numbers. Convex beakers generally similar to the Bearsden fragment came from Camelon (Price no 19 in Maxfield forthcoming) and perhaps from Cramond (Maxwell 1974: 198, fig 16, 4), while other wheel-cut examples from Scottish sites include cylindrical cups with flat bases at Castlecary (Christison et al 1903: 337–8, fig 35; Charlesworth 1959: 49, fig 7 no 6) and Camelon (Price no 17 in Maxfield forthcoming), fragments perhaps from a beaker or beakers with a carinated body and applied foot from Inveresk (Allen 2004: 168 nos 6–7, fig 115), and another body fragment from Inveresk (information from Dr Ewan Campbell).

9.2.2 is from the convex lower body, tubular base-ring and almost flat base of a thin-walled vessel of good quality. This is a different vessel from no 1, and is also likely to be a cup or beaker, rather than a larger vessel such as a bowl or jug, but too little survives for the form to be identified. A thin-walled body, tubular base-ring and flat base fragment from Inveresk fort (information from Dr Ewan Campbell) which has an abraded line at the change of angle on the body may come from a very similar cup. The Bearsden piece is less likely to be from a cylindrical cup with fire-rounded rim and double-base-ring, a form appearing in Britain in the third quarter of the second century and becoming extremely common late in the second and first half of the third century (Price & Cottam 1998: 99–103) as these vessels are thicker and more robust.

9.2.3 is a fragment from a bluish green open base ring of a kind often found on globular jars and convex and conical long-necked jugs. These vessels occur at many sites in Britain in the later first century and first three-quarters of the second century (Price & Cottam 1998: 137–8, 150–2, 155–7) but are difficult to identify precisely from fragments unless the characteristic figure-of-eight folded rim of the jars or the folded rim, long neck or angular handle of the jugs have survived. Few open base fragments have been noted in northern Britain, apart from ones from Birrens (Robertson 1975: 133.12, fig 46.1), Strageath (Price 1989: 198 no 10, fig 100) and Camelon (Price no 38 in Maxfield forthcoming).

9.2.4, a neatly formed bluish green diagonally folded rim fragment with a narrow cylindrical neck, belongs to either a flask or a small jug. No trace of a handle survives and the piece is too small for close identification to be possible. Some conical and globular jugs, mentioned above in connection with 9.2.3, have diagonal rims, while others, such as the conical jug from Turriff, Aberdeenshire (Thorpe 1934) have more nearly horizontal rims, but these vessels are generally much larger than the Bearsden piece.

The containers

The convex lower body and simple concave base (9.2.5) comes from a fairly robust bluish green vessel, perhaps a flask, although it is not possible to establish the precise form, as many vessels have similar bases. The piece has many internal strain cracks, suggesting either that it was not annealed properly after it was blown or, more probably, that its structure was subsequently affected by heat. As noted above, similar strain cracks and fracturing are also seen among the prismatic bottle fragments. The remainder of the vessel glass comes from prismatic containers. With the exception of the hexagonal bottle (9.2.6) and rectangular bottle (9.2.7), their precise forms are not identifiable because the rims are absent, but it is very probable that they were square bottles, rather than jars. Square bottles were produced in vast numbers in the Roman world in the later first and second centuries, particularly in the western provinces (see discussion in Charlesworth 1966; Cool & Price 1995: 179–99; Foy and Nenna 2006a, 2006b, 2011), and they occur on virtually every site in Britain occupied during the second century (Price & Cottam 1998: 194–8; Price 2011). They were made to contain and transport liquid and semi-liquid foodstuffs, and their presence at Bearsden indicates that such commodities were regularly reaching the frontier troops.

The number of bottles present in the Bearsden assemblage is unknown. At least ten are identifiable, two from the shape of the body (9.2.6–7), six from the designs on the base (9.2.7; 11–15) and two from the dimensions of the body (9.2.9–10). Otherwise the fragments are too small and undiagnostic for individual vessels to be recognised although the differences in colour and thickness show that a considerable number are represented. Some of them are likely to have had tall narrow bodies, and it is noteworthy that no pontil marks are visible on any of the bases. Virtually all of the bottle fragments are in various shades of bluish green but a small number (eg 9.2.10; 18; 22; 37) are pale greenish in colour. This is an unusual colour among second-century bottles, although at least one pale greenish square bottle was found at Cramond (Price 2003: 90, 93 no 12, illus 79, 12).

The hexagonal fragment (79.2.6) is from a bottle form that occurs in Britain in both the later first and second centuries,

though in much smaller numbers than the square bottle (Price & Cottam 1998: 198–200). Other finds in Scotland have been noted in Flavian contexts at Elginhaugh (Price & Worrell 2007: 452, 464 no 52, fig 10.44) and Camelon (Price no 63 in Maxfield forthcoming), and in an Antonine context at Strageath (Price 1989: 199–200 no 23).

The rectangular bottle with an inscription on the base (9.2.7) is an interesting and unusual vessel. Much of the base is present, and parts of the two long sides survive to the edge of the shoulder. As explained above, the state of preservation of this vessel may point to its breakage very late in the life of the fort, and to a large part of the vessel being abandoned with other debris in and around the bath-house, where some pieces became melted or fractured by heat (illus 9.3). The bottle had been in use for some time before it was broken as the sides are heavily scored with vertical striations, probably from storing it in a close fitting wickerwork or wooden box when not in use, and the base is heavily worn, particularly along one of the long sides where it has rested unevenly (illus 9.1). It has slightly convex long sides and rounded angles to the base, and some of the letters in the inscription are thick and unevenly formed. The complete vessel would have had a wide rim, a wide neck and two angular handles applied to the top of the short sides and attached to the neck below the rim.

The size of this vessel and the inscription on the base make it remarkable among rectangular bottles in Britain. These bottles are not uncommon in mid- to later second-century contexts but they are generally smaller with sharply angled bodies and bases (Price & Cottam 1998: 200–2), and geometric designs or initials on the base (*RIB* II.2, 2419.95–100, 139–42; Price 2011, GB-REC. 003–022, pls 18–20). Large rectangular bottles similar to the Bearsden example are scarce in the north-west provinces and the closest parallels in size and shape are from the Upper Danube region, as at Faimingen and Gunzburg (Fasold & Hüssen 1985: 296, 309 no 14, fig 8.1, pl 27.1), Kempten (Rottloff 2006: 158 D-RA 37, pl 14) and Linz (Glockner 2006: 190, 199 Au S 68–69, pls 6–7).

Illustration 9.1
The base of a rectangular glass bottle with C ASINI MARTIAL (7).
Photo: Jeff Veitch.

The inscription on the base is also very uncommon. Few complete names (*tria nomina*) occur on prismatic bottles in the north-western provinces in the second century, although some are found in other parts of the western provinces, as in the northern Adriatic and upper Danube regions (eg Rottloff 2006: passim, Glöckner 2006: Au S 56–7, 62, Amrein 2006, CH31, Lazar 2006: SI81).

The surviving parts of the inscription are

GN ASINI[
MARTIAL[

in two horizontal rows, running from left to right (illus 9.1 and 9.3). The right-hand part of the base is missing, but the width of the long sides shows that the base was originally at least 30mm longer than it is now, leaving room for two further letters in each row. It is therefore possible that the name was shown as Gn[aeus] Asinius Martialis, that is, in the nominative rather than the genitive case (pace *RIB* 2419.106; Cool et al 1995, 1581), unless the inscription was arranged asymmetrically on the base.A base fragment from a rectangular bottle probably from the same mould as the Bearsden bottle found in Blake Street, york (Cool et al 1995: 1581, 1659 no 6180, fig 747) has parts of ...IAL, and the vertical bar of a further letter, probably ..I.. , showing that there were at least eight letters in the lower row. The letters in the two rows appear to have been spaced to occupy the same line length, so the additional letters would make the lower row containing the cognomen more prominent than the upper row with the *praenomen* and *gentilicium*, unless that also has two additional letters, such as VS at the right-hand end.

Two further prismatic bases that may show parts of the same name are known: a square bottle or jar from Empuries in north-eastern Spain (Gudiol Ricart 1936: fig 9.2; Price 1981: 369–70 no 47 fig 113; Price 2006: 291 E-CAR 048, pl 5) and another from Caerleon in south Wales (*RIB* 2419.107; Price 2011: 20, 36 GB-CAR.012, pl 5). The Empuries base has two concentric rings enclosing GN.....VSMARTIALIS running clockwise. The *gentilicium* is in the nominative case and though insufficient survives to be certain that it is ASINIVS, the similarity of the *praenomen* and *cognomen* to the other examples is persuasive. The Caerleon base, which is smaller in size, also has two concentric rings enclosing GNASI.....TIAL reading clockwise. Here, the *gentilicium* is probably ASINIVS, but the case in which it is presented is uncertain. This matter will not be completely resolved until the right-hand end of the base of a rectangular bottle with a similar inscription is found, but the square base from Empuries provides support for the use of the nominative case.

Three of the four bottles were found on military sites in Britain, and the distribution of these small group of bottles suggests that they were made in the western, or north-western, provinces but the sample is too small for identification of centres of production to be possible. The evidence for dating the group to the mid-second century is derived from the Bearsden and york examples; nothing is known about the context of the Empuries base, and the Caerleon base was unstratified. The Bearsden bottle was in use late in the life of the fort, but judging from the degree of wear, it may have been in circulation for some time before breakage. The fragment from Blake Street, York came from a Period 4a context, and is likely to have been deposited after *c* 160 (Dr H E M Cool, pers comm).

The remaining basal designs at Bearsden are much more fragmentary. One other piece, a square bottle probably with a narrow tall body (9.2.11), has a part of a letter from an inscription running horizontally across the centre of the base. It is not clear whether this is an S, in which case it could be either the initial or the end letter, or a C or G, in which case it must be the end letter. Close parallels have been difficult to find as most examples in Britain with horizontal inscriptions across the centre of the base have frames round the letters, as on a square bottle from Cramond (*RIB* 2419, 139–43; Price 2011, GB-CAR 078), or corner supports, as on several bottles in southern Britain (*RIB* II.2, 2419.144–6, 152; Price 2011, GB-CAR 078–081, 083–084). The rest of the base fragments have very common geometric designs. 9.2.12–14 show one or more concentric rings, 9.2.14 being from a larger bottle than the others, and 9.2.15 has two straight lines converging to a point, which may be either part of a ring with internal spokes or a diagonal cross, both being motifs recorded at other northern frontier forts.A few of the bottle fragments (eg 9.2.9; 37; 39) have been grosed and reshaped for a secondary purpose. This is likely to have occurred at the fort and the purposes can only be guessed at, but 9.2.9, which has been formed into a sizeable rectangular block, might have provided as a flat surface similar to a palette, or served as a smoother for leather or wood.

Three fragments of bluish green window panes with one matt and one glossy surface (9.2.56–58) were found. This is a remarkably small quantity, as to prevent heat loss window panes must have been fitted into the window apertures of the steam range of the bath-house, which housed two warm rooms, a hot room and a hot dry room, and were probably also used in the residential quarters of officers in the fort. It seems probable that the window panes themselves were seen as reusable and were therefore carefully removed and taken away when the fort was demolished and abandoned rather than being broken on site and collected as cullet for recycling. The fragment from the pit near the cold room of the bath-house (9.2.56) provides an unusual insight into the way that glass panes were sometimes fitted into window apertures. The piece (illus 9.7) has been carefully cut and grosed to form a square or rectangular shape, measuring 95mm on the complete side (presumably one of the short sides). This indicates that one of the window apertures (presumably in the bath-house) had a wooden frame fitted with glazing bars to support the small panes. Information of this kind has rarely been noted in Britain; two fragments of wooden window frame with grooves for glass panes were found at Cramond (Holmes & Raisen 2003: 130–1) but these do not seem to have evidence for glazing bars.

The practice of removing window glass may have occurred at other forts in the northern frontier region. Very small quantities of fragments have been noted at Antonine forts in Scotland such as Old Kilpatrick (Miller 1928: 50), Duntocher (Robertson 1957: 5), Cramond (Price 2003: 90, 94 no 13) and Inveresk (Allen 2004: 167; 169), although some sites have produced larger quantities. For example, fragments were found in the headquarters building, the commander's house and the fort bath-house at Balmuildy (Miller 1922: 95), 32 pieces were listed at Bar Hill (Keppie: 118, 1–3) and

there were 18 at Camelon, mostly found in an area with furnaces and evidence of craft activity (Price in Maxfield forthcoming).

There is a marked dearth of glass objects at Bearsden. The absence of melon beads, other glass beads and bangles, and counters or gaming pieces, is noteworthy, as these are common finds at many of the first and second century military sites in northern Britain. The one globular bead (9.2.59) is not a stratified find or a common second-century type. It is made in dark coloured glass, appearing black, which was used for beads and other small personal items in the fourth-fifth century, but might also be a post-medieval object.

9.2 CATALOGUE

9.2.1 Vessels

Tablewares

1. Four joining body fragments, cup or small bowl (illus 9.2.1). Colourless. Convex side. Two horizontal bands of two close-set wheel-cut lines. Dimensions 41mm × 38.5mm; thickness 1.2–1.7mm.

   NK75CT; building 7, officer's quarters.

2. Thin-walled base fragment, cup(?) (illus 9.2.2). Colourless. Lower body tapering in, narrow tubular base ring, flat base. Present height 6mm; base Diam 41mm; thickness 0.5–1mm.

   NK75CS; between east ends of buildings 3 and 4.

3. Lower body and base fragment, jar or jug (illus 9.2.3). Bluish green. Wide convex lower body tapering in, constriction above open base ring, concave base, mostly missing. Ring of usage scratches at edge of base. Present height 12mm; base Diam *c* 90mm; thickness 2.5mm.

   NK76Cu ; building 13, topsoil.

4. Rim and neck fragment, flask or jug (illus 9.2.4). Bluish green. Narrow folded rim edge, bent out and diagonally upwards, small funnel mouth, narrow cylindrical neck. Present height 17.5mm; rim Diam 36mm; thickness 2mm.

   NK73BF; building 7, room 6, Roman level.

Containers

FLASK

5. Six base fragments, some joining, perhaps flask (illus 9.2.5). Bluish green. Affected by heat; many strain cracks, crazed. Rounded base edge and concave base. Present height 8mm; thickness 3.5mm.

   NK73CM; building 3, room 1.

Prismatic bottles (all bluish green, except where stated)

HEXAGONAL

6. Body fragment, hexagonal bottle (illus 9.2.6). Parts of two sides. No visible weathering or wear.

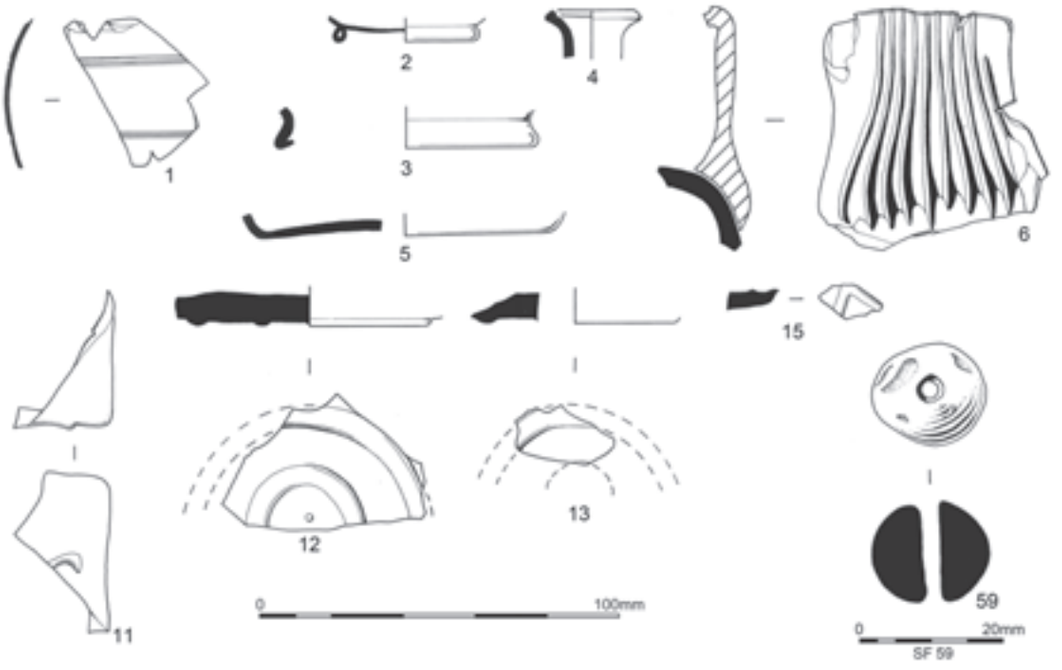

Illustration 9.2
Glass 1–6, 11–13, 15, 59.

Dimensions 48mm × 43mm, thickness 3.5–5mm

NK73Cu ; between buildings 6 and 7, overlying clay.

RECTANGULAR

7. Twenty-eight joining body and base fragments, rectangular bottle (illus 9.1 and 9.3). Dull, some fragments distorted by heat. Two vertical sides with slightly convex profiles, concave base. Across long side of base, two rows of thick and uneven letters in raised relief, reading:

C N A S I N I [..
M A R T I A L [..

Vertical usage scratches and patches of wear on sides, heavy wear on base, especially at corners, on edges and on letters. Present height 156mm; maximum L of side 198mm; thickness 2–5mm.

NK73DL; bath-house, cold bath; NK73DS; bath-house, rubble by hot bath; NK79AG; NK79 BG; NK80EO; fill of drain to south of first warm room of bath-house; NK79BZ;

Illustration 9.3
Glass 7.

pit to south of first warm room of bath-house; NK80BT; lower fill of drain through annexe rampart.

SQUARE

8. Four joining fragments, shoulder, body and handle. Surfaces affected by heat. Broad angular ribbon handle with reeding, applied to shoulder and pulled into ten points on upper body. Present height 65mm; width of handle 64mm.

   NK76FP; annexe, south-west of bath-house, topsoil.

9. Five joined fragments, body and edge of base. Dull, fractured by heat. Three edges grosed to form rectangular piece for secondary purpose. Edges worn. Present height 110mm; width of side 90mm.

   NK79AG; bath-house, drain south of first warm room.

10. Five fragments, joined in two pieces, body and edge of base. Pale greenish. Strain cracks. Two straight sides. Scratches on body, wear at corners of base. Present height 59mm; width of side 72mm.

    NK73AO; intervallum east of building 6.

11. Two joining fragments, body and base. Some surfaces affected by heat (illus 9.2.11; 9.4). Two sides, slightly concave base. Part of curved letter with serif [C, G or S] close to edge at centre of base. Small wear patches at corner of base and on serif of letter. Present height 35mm; maximum L of side 48mm; thickness 3–5mm.

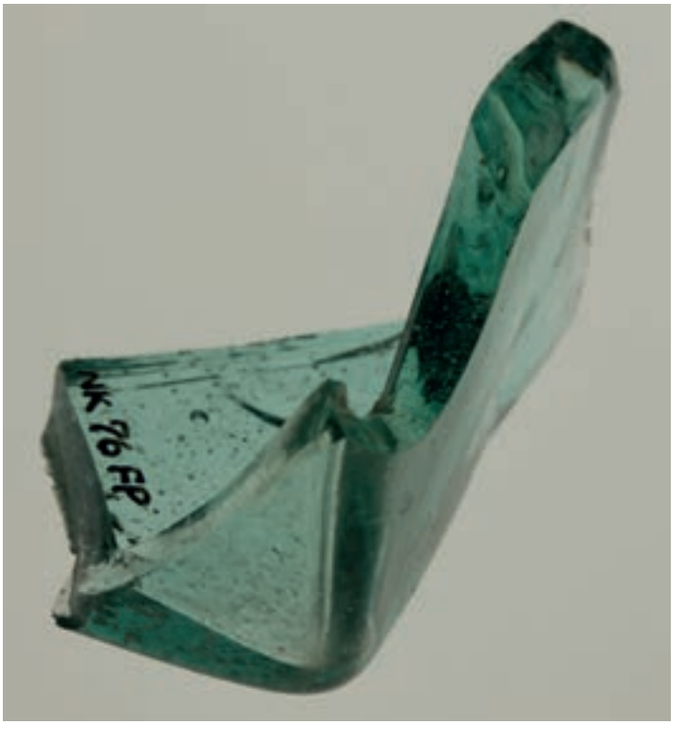

Illustration 9.4
The body and base of a square glass bottle (11).
Photo: Val McManus.

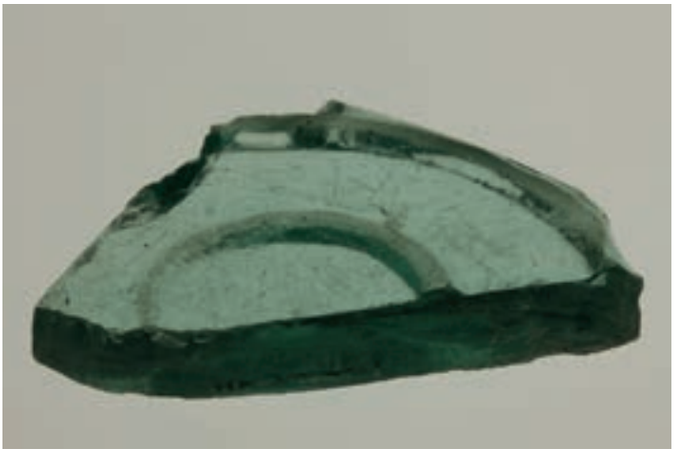

Illustration 9.5
The base of a square glass bottle with two raised concentric rings (12).
Photo: Val McManus.

NK76EN and FP; annexe, south-west of bath-house, topsoil.

12. Fragment, base (illus 9.2.12; 9.5). Flat base, two concentric rings with central dot. Wear on both rings. Dimensions 56mm × 35.5mm; Diam of outer ring 60mm; thickness 7.5mm

    NK75Au ; topsoil above inner west ditch.

13. Fragment, base (illus 9.2.13). Many strain cracks. Slightly concave base, ring with edge of another design element inside. Wear on ring. Dimensions 26.5mm × 15mm; thickness 8mm.

    NK73BG; annexe, between bath-house and annexe rampart, topsoil.

14. Fragment, base, large vessel (illus 9.6). Dull, melted and distorted by heat. One ring.

    Dimensions 61.5mm × 21mm; thickness *c* 8.5mm.

    NK73CK; annexe, south-west of bath-house, topsoil.

15. Small fragment, base (illus 9.2.15). Dull, scratches on inside surface. Parts of two joining lines, perhaps from diagonal cross or circle with internal spokes. Dimensions 12.5mm × 13mm; thickness 4–5mm.

    NK74BM; central area of building 2, topsoil.

UNCERTAIN FORMS

16. Four joining neck fragments. Crazed, surfaces distorted by heat. Dimensions (largest fragment) 25mm × 32.5mm; thickness 5mm.

    NK76GK; building 16, post-hole.

17. Fragment, base of neck and curved shoulder. Scratches on outside surface.

    Dimensions 31mm × 35mm; thickness 5.5mm.

    NK75CK; building 7, officer's quarters, overlying occupation layer.

18. Small convex fragment, probably shoulder. Pale greenish. Dull, affected by heat.
Dimensions 17 mm × 15mm; thickness 3.5mm.
NK76FP; annexe, south-west of bath-house, overlying cobble surface.

19. Three joining handle fragments Part of broad angular ribbon handle with vertical reeding. Dimensions 28.5mm × 28mm.
NK76BM; annexe, south-west of bath-house.

20. Small handle fragment. Broad angular ribbon handle with vertical reeding.
Dimensions 17mm × 18mm.
NK73Cu ; between buildings 6 and 7, overlying clay.

21. Handle fragment. Distorted by heat. Lower part and angle of reeded ribbon handle.
Dimensions 32.8mm × 19mm.
NK74Bu ; building 7, officer's quarters, beside burnt wattle and daub.

22. Body fragment. Pale greenish. 31mm × 22mm.
NK75CK; overlying metalling between buildings 7 and 8.

23. Edge of shoulder and body fragment. 30mm × 33mm.
NK80DG; bath-house, hot dry room, burnt soil and daub.

24. Body fragment. 17mm × 13.5mm.
NK74BZ; building 7, officer's quarters, burnt wattle and daub.

25. Body fragment. 11.5mm × 35mm.
NK75CN; over road between buildings 3 and 4.

26. Body fragment. 42mm × 25mm.
NK75CT; building 7, officer's quarters.

27. Body fragment. 16mm × 25mm.
NK75CS; building 3, east end, southern edge.

28. Body fragment. 7mm × 23mm.
NK75CF; burnt layer at south-east corner of building 6.

29. Body fragment. 5mm × 30.5mm.
NK76Cx ; building 4, daub fill drain at north-east corner.

30. Body fragment. Affected by heat, crazed. 26mm × 19mm.
NK76Cx ; building 4, daub fill of drain at north-east corner.

31. Four joined fragments. Affected by heat, crazed. 24mm × 16.5mm.
NK80BL; annexe, rubble and brown silt overlying drain from stoke-pit to latrine.

32. Three joined fragments. Affected by heat, crazed. 22mm × 23.5mm.
NK78EQ; building 3, officer's quarters.

33. Two joined thick-walled fragments. 39mm × 67mm.
NK78EW; area to west of fort; NK73BS, building 3, officer's quarters, topsoil.

34. Body fragment. Strain cracks. 35mm × 40mm.
NK73AD; annexe, south-west of bath-house, topsoil.

35. Body fragment. Strain cracks. 27.5mm × 18mm.
NK73BM; annexe, south-west of bath-house, topsoil.

36. Body fragment. 35mm × 25.5mm.
Annexe, topsoil.

37. Three joined fragments, grosed for secondary purpose. Greenish. Fractured by heat. 33.5mm × 36.5mm.
NK73CE, annexe, south of cold room of bath-house, overlying road.

38. Thin fragment, perhaps bottle (or post medieval window glass). 30mm × 34mm.
NK73CD; bath-house, above paving of cold room.

39. Body fragment, two edges grosed for secondary purpose. 46mm × 45.5mm.
NK80DI; burnt layer in primary bath-house.

40. Melted body fragment and ten chips. 25mm × 32mm.
NK80DI; burnt layer in primary bath-house.

41. Body fragment. Dull. 24mm × 11mm
NK79BB; bath-house, first warm room, drain.

42. Three body fragments, the largest 67mm × 12.5mm.
NK73CT; overlying road surface between buildings 7 and 8.

43. Body fragment. 48mm × 39mm.
NK73Cu ; east end of buildings 6 and 7, topsoil.

44. Body fragment. 22mm × 21.5mm
NK73Cu ; east end of buildings 6 and 7, topsoil.

45. Five small chips, probably body fragment.
NK78EL; area to west of fort.

Illustration 9.6
A melted glass bottle base with one raised ring (14).
Photo: Val McManus.

46. Body fragment. 17mm × 22.5mm
    NK78Bx ; area to east of fort, grey clay below topsoil and above grey sand.
47. Melted body fragment. 70mm × 34mm
    NK78Bx ; area to east of fort, grey clay below topsoil and above grey sand.
48. Five body fragments. Strain cracks. Largest piece 58mm × 43mm.
    NK73BS; building 3, room 1, topsoil.
49. Two body fragments, nine chips. Affected by heat, disintegrating, many strain cracks. Largest fragment 24mm × 40mm.
    NK73AR; building 3, room 4, overlying clay.
50. Thick body fragment. 3.5mm × 38.5mm.
    NK73CM; building 3, room 1, topsoil.
51. Body fragment. Affected by heat, many strain cracks. 32mm × 22mm.
    NK73BD, rubble overlying building 4.
52. Body fragment. Affected by heat, strain cracks. 15.5mm × 23.5mm.
    NK74AV; central area of building 1.
53. Two small body fragments. Melted and fused together.
    NK76W34; between buildings 7 and 8.
54. Thick body fragment. Melted and deformed, probably prismatic bottle.
    NK78DD; intervallum to west of building 4.
55. Thick body fragment. Melted and deformed, probably prismatic bottle.
    NK75CA; brown soil below topsoil between buildings 7 and 8.

9.2.2 Window glass

56. Fragment (illus 9.7). Pale bluish green. Matt and glossy surfaces; large bubble visible on glossy surface. Part of square or rectangular quarry with three grosed edges.
    Dimensions 94.5mm × 26mm; thickness 3.5mm.
    NK73FL; annexe, pit south of cold room.
57. Small fragment. Pale bluish green. Matt and glossy surfaces.
    Dimensions 21mm × 4.5mm; thickness 4mm.
    NK77CM; beneath cobbles of intervallum road to east of building 12.
58. Fragment. Pale bluish green. Matt and glossy surfaces. One edge grosed.
    Dimensions 44mm × 20.5mm; thickness 3.5mm.
    NK73CI; building 3, hearth in room 2.

9.2.3 Object

59. Globular bead (illus 9.2.59). Dark glass appearing black. Small perforation, some distortion through melting. No visible wear.
    Height 13mm; diameter 14.5mm; diameter of perforation 3mm.
    NK78BF; area at bottom of slope south of fort, topsoil.

Illustration 9.7
Fragments of a small rectangular window pane (56).
Photo: Jeff Veitch.